\* (Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"Stop 'em! Stop 'em! Head 'em off!

By Evening They Were Well Up Into

the Foot-Hills.

Lew got off his horse and was close to

"Oh, it was mean of you," she de

"This mix-up?" he said, smiling soft-

"Why, what makes you say that?"

she cried, dabbing at her eyes with a

less," she added a little more hope-

"Well" she said with force

"Why don't I want to?"

"No!"

"Come!"

"I won't do it!"

arms about her.

"But you don't want to either.

"Because you're going to marry me

He held out his arms to her. Never

He came nearer and put his great

"You're taking me for granted after

"No; I'm taking you for a dear, an

"There you are! You said it! I'l

not be taken for granted that way."

"How will you be taken, then?"

"Not at all. You don't understand-

you don't deserve-you're just as mean

But he stopped her words with

kiss, and, after a little struggle her

Url, hunting for his mistress, espled

"There's another mix-up over there,

"Guess them sheep'll all be

he said, grinning and pointing toward

Will Kill Rats Only.

A party of rat exterminators, bound

for Little Cumbrae, an Island in the

Firth of Clyde, belonging to Lord Rute

recently left London. They carried

with them a special preparation

which, its inventors say, while harm-

less to other animals, will kill any

a sparsely populated island, overrun

by thousands of rodents, which terri

fy the few inhabitants there are. The

new rat poison is not unlike bread.

It is saturated with a microbe that

has a fatal effect on rats only. A child

can eat it with impunity; a dog and

cat have eaten a large quantity with

no ill results; but a rat will die soon

after it has tasted the first morsel, a

German Boiler Explosions.

Fifteen boller explosions are re

ported in German for the year 1906.

Three out of the 15 explosions are at-

tributed to low water, one to failure

of the bottom of a vertical boiler

which had been in service 28 years

and one to corrosion preceeding from

outside inward at a spot where the

metal of the boiler, 32 years, was in

contact with an outer wail.

London report says.

her sitting on a rock beside Lew, and

head nestled down upon his shoulder

She struggled to free herself.

scrambled back to Zeke.

a-wearin' 'M's' next season."

the pines.

gelic little creature, who loves me very

You're just as mean as-

A bright uprush of clean, white side of the ridge, opposite that on pigeon wings followed on the instant which the first great billow of "W's"

the bang of the barnyard gate.

"What do I think o' women ranch bosses?" was the wrathful flash of the barking of dogs, wild bleats and Zeke Stubbs, addressed to the flur- a low roar as 20,000 little feet beat the "I think they ought to ground and 5,000 little round heads keep to the kitchen an' not go to were poked out from among the pines. snoopin' aroun' tellin' growed-up men A great wave of "M's" loomed for a how to take the shoes off'n horses. moment from over the way, ready to Lake seminary? I'd like to know! the east side of the ridge just in time

If her maw and paw only was alive!" to meet it. "Oh, don't take on, Zeke," sald Uri Wiggin, coming around a corner of the | Can't you stop 'em!" was May's fran-'May Windom got a few extra tic appeal. frills at the seminary, but she ain't spiled, not by a jug-full. An' she great tides of sheep had met and knows all about horses." knows all about horses."

dom ranch and Zeke was his helper. | the "M's" were threading through "An' she ain't so dreadful stuck-up and through the "W's," so that, as as you think," added Uri. "If she was it seemed, in one wild moment, the she wouldn't be a-goin' out with the dreaded, the tragic, mix-up was as

"Goin' out with the sheep! Great shuffled pack of cards. snakes! Of all the ram-butted idees! An' all alone among them men? May stood leaning against a pine, cry-Guess you can count me out this time I don't want no woman boss on the The idee! A woman sheeprange.

herder!" "She ain't a-goin' alone," said Uri. "How then?"

"Wal, you know Sandy Baffin's Gertie, that married Russ Bricker She's a-goin' along, too. May's got Russ to look out fer things fer her, an' Gertie's a-goin' to do the cookin'. An' I'm a-goin' an' so are you-you can't git out of it."

"What does Russ Bricker know about sheep?" asked Zeke contemptu-"Been a freightin' all his life." 'Oh, Russ won't have much ter say. Misa Windom's goin' to run the hull shootin' match herself."

"Great guns! They'll git sick 'nough women bosses!" snorted Zeke. "When does this here fool expedition

"Week from nex' Thursday. Snow'll be pooty well off'n the range by that time. We'll hit Sky-Medder about the fifth day out, if we have good luck. Trouble is the's so danged many outfits that'll be headed that way, an' they may git in ahead. We don't dast start any sooner for that's the earliest anybody ever goes; but we'll be in luck if some range sneaks don't git in chasing the sheep toward the meadow. Precisely this it was that worried her before she saw him.

Miss May Windom. Russ had told her that it would be a race for the Sky-Meadow country-the best range eyes, "mean, mean!" in the Wasaich mountains-and she was intensely eager to get in first ly. "Oh, I don't know. They can stay with her band. She had been out on mixed for all I care. It's all right." the range several times before her father died-once as long as a month. This time she wanted to stay the handkerchief. "We can't separate whole season. The seminary, with its them until the end of the season. Unstilted diction and its stiff rule of things generally, had irked her. She fully, "we could rig up a corral and had gone there because it was her a fool-gate here somewhere. I wondead father's wish. Even now that it der if we could?" was all behind her, the seminary "But I don't want," said he. seemed to be clinging to her skirts, would take a month's work, and it She wanted to get away to the moun- isn't worth while anyway." loved the wild loved the sheep. Above all things she ness, "I'll do it then." was eager to get to the range ahead of Lew Madden, who drove a large herd of his own shearing up that way every spring as soon as the season Little Bopeep hasn't lost her sheep. opened. Lew was objectionable to her They've just strayed in among her in no other way than that he had tried lover's. And they are going to stay to make himself particularly agreeable there and never be separated. Come to her, with the result that she had I am yours and so are all my sheep!" sent him about his business. She | could hardly have told why she had had she seemed so weak in the face done this, for Lew was big and strong of the fine, strong, insistent mastery and looked finer in his saddle than of his presence. But she summoned any other man in Juab county. Prob the protesting word at last though it ably she had refused him because he came out faintly. had taken her for granted. Being taken for granted was very odious to

Sing hey for the range! The spring was in May Windom's blood when she all. set out mounted on Fidget, her cowboy hat flapping in the wind that blew down from the cool uplands and her gray eyes alive with the thrill of the much." She rode beside the Brickers while Url and Zeke drove in the camp wagons for the first few tame miles along the lane from Zephi, the meek sheep trotting passively ahead.

By evening they were well up into the foothills, having forced the sheep forward at a very good pace.

Next morning Url decided to take the trail over the ridge. While it was steep and rough it cut off about eight miles of the journey to the Sky-Meadow country and when they made camp that night Zeke decided Lew Madden was a good five miles behind.

"Coo-ee! Coo-ee!" yelled Url as May joined him. "The Madden outfit must a-found another cut-off. But they'll never get in ahead o' us. See them smokes. He pointed to where two curl ing columns rose on the far side of the ridge. "We'll drive 'em to the top, hot-foot, an' then along up the hogback to the medder. They won't git in ahead o' us."

The spirit of the range was strong in rat that tastes it. Little Cumbrae is May. Her blood mounted warmly, and ber horse pressed sharply upon the sheep, while her voice rang loud and

But when the rapidly moving mass of white backs scurried through the scrub pines near the top, not half a mile away over the hill, she heard faint sounding "Coo-ees!" that were growing nearer and coming up the

'Madden's herders, for money!" she heard Uri yell. "But we'll git in ahead. They won't dast come much nearer-they won't risk a mix-up They've got five thousand in that band and if they run into our four thousand it would be the deradest mess in nine

The "W's" were bounding up the slope and the advance line was all but

topping the ridge. among the trees and brush on the west **POINTS WELL TAKEN** 

INIQUITY OF . PRESENT TARIFF RATES EXPOSED.

With Taxes of Over 100 Per Cent. on Articles of Necessity, Republican Leaders Still Refuse Necessary Relief.

In his speech against the Beveridge bill on the 5th of February, Senator Culberson established by facts and figures exceedingly important points relating to the present tariff law. "The first is that the average ad

valorem tariff tax is 45 per cent. or "The second fact is that the average tariff which we have now is far great-

er than the difference between the cost of labor in foreign countries and An' she a 19-year-old gal! Did she rush in and become one with the bil- in this country. So, whatever a man larn about horses' feet at that Sait low of "W's" which had charged up may be, whether he be a protectionist or a revenue reformer, like myself, the fact stares him in the face that we have schedules now which go far beyond the difference between the cost of labor in foreign countries and When she looked again the two in the United States.

"The third fact, which is indisputable, is that manufactured articles in Uri was the hired man on the Win- ing wildly about among the "M's," and the United States in a number of instances are sold in foreign countries under the present tariff at a lower rate than in America.

"The fourth fact, which is already established and in the minds of the complete as the mix-up of a well-American people, is that a protective Lew Madden rode over to where tariff fosters and encourages the creation of trusts,"

In spite of these four facts the Re-And there are many such instances, including those in the woolen and glass schedules, all articles of necessity. Think of it, necessities taxed by the tariff over 100 per cent!

How different is the position on the tariff of former Gov. Douglas of acceptance when a candidate for governor said:

manufacturers, primarily, we must not forget or neglect, as the Republicans do, the interests of the consumers, of whom there are about 3,000,000 in Massachusetts. The motto of the Democratic party is, as I understand it, 'the greatest good to the greatest number '

"Careful estimates show that the average tariff tax per family paid in 1903 was about \$111 for the United States. Of this tax only \$16.52 per ing. The rest had all run up the ridge family went to the government. Over \$94 went to the trusts and other protected interests. It is probable that this tax for the benefit of trusts averaged \$100 per family for the 650,000 clared, with wet cheeks and flaming families in Massachusetts, or \$65,000, 000 for the commonwealth.

"While it is impossible, as long as we obtain our revenue largely from tariff program is to be carried out by tariff taxes, to prevent considerable congress giving those committees ausalvage for the protected trusts, yet thority to "hold sessions in the recess our aim should be to minimize this loss and to get into our treasury at Wash- tariff schedules as may be deemed ington nearly every dollar collected wise in view of the approaching revifrom the people. There should be no sion." This is the way the Washingtariff 'graft' for the trusts. This \$100 ton correspondent of the Tribune untariff tax paid by each family should derstands the pins have been set up. go for more and better food and cloth- President Roosevelt is to "contribute ing for our women and children, and his share" of this Republican conspirnot to increase the dividends on the acy for revising the tariff higher by watered stocks of the protected cor- detailing a committee of appraisers, alm chauld be to reduce the cost of living and perts" to supply statistics and "sug to increase the comforts and health of the people.

"It may not be possible to remove all of this heavy burden, but it is en tirely possible to remove the greater portion of it. I propose to do my utmost to free our industries and our peeople from oppressive taxation."

But then Gov. Douglas has shown himself to be a statesman, and thus able to take a broader view of the plundering tariff than the Republican politicians can attain to.

Labor and the Battleships.

Senator Perkins and other advocates of the big stick and the big navy assert that at least 95 per cent, of the cost of a battleship goes to the laboring man. This is what logicians call a material fallacy, and what plain men call a lie. It is a subterfuge designed to make the people believe that they are the beneficiaries of the millions paid to the steel trust and its allies. the Cramps. The big fleet which has been sent to the Pacific is more likely to be used to subdue the people of San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, San Diego and other Pacific coast cities who object to the importation of cheap Asiatic labor, than against Japan. The greatest dangers to a free people are big navies and big armies. Military despotism, resulting from the overwhelming strength of armies and navies has destroyed republics since the beginnings of civilized government. The teachings of Christ and those of Mencius and Jefferson on this subject are instructive. Brute force is barbarism.

"The Yellow Dog Fund." The death of "Andy" Hamilton, life insurance fame, at Albany, N. Y., revives the exposure about the expenditure of "the yellow dog fund." will be remembered that Hamilton created a sensation by charging that he had paid Cornelius N. Bliss, the treasurer of the Republican National committee, \$75,000, and exhibited the voucher signed by Bliss, although Bliss had denied receiving that or any other amount. The Republicans will have to rely upon the tariff-protected trusts and other corporations for their 'yellow dog fund" this year, as the life

The clergymen of New York have sent to congress a petition remonstrating against the further increase of the It is pretty hard to reconcile Christianity with the big stick, Hypocrisy is the only way out of the dil-

insurance cow is dried up as far as

political contributions are concerned.

But there is many a slipperiness be ween tariff revision in ever so many state platforms and tariff revision that

"Non-Partisan" Body to Revise Tariff

the National Association of Manufac turers favor is the Beveridge-Steenerson bill, which provides for a nonpartisan tariff commission to guther information, make suggestions, and guide congress in revising the Dingley schedule. This wonderful commission is to be appointed by the president, a Republican, with a view to carrying out his own Republican policies. The people who are urging it say that they are Republicans and protectionists, but assume that the poor, fleeced. abused, insulted, racked and ruined multitude will regard them as non-partisan and entirely disinterested, in spite of their confessions to the contrary. We assume that their proposiexpedient. It is unconstitutional because "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of repre sentatives," while the bill in question originated in the senate, and because it would have the effect of putting the initiation of tarin bills in the hands of a commission "appointed by the presi dent with the advice and consent of the senate," and thereby deprive the

Is Out of the Question.

matter. This scheme is an attempt to take away from the representatives of the people the power of taxation secured to them by the constitution of the United States.

house of its prerogative in this vital

It is not only an unconstitutional measure, but a deceptive, hypocritical measure. Its authors and backers know that any commission appointed publican leaders refuse even to con- by a Republican president and consider bills for revising the tariff, even firmed by a Republican senate would to the extent of not considering the be a Republican and partisan commisbill now before congress to reduce sion. They know that the question of the tariff on all articles upon which high tariff and low tariff-the questhe tariff tax is over 100 per cent. tion of protection and monopoly-is a party question. They know that the Democratic doctrine is to take away menopolies, to remove the legal obstacles to wholesome competition now existing, and to get down as soon as possible to a system in which every tub shall stand on its own bottom, in Massachusetts, who in his speech of manufacturing and commerce. They know that the Republican doctrine is the antithesis of this. They know "Besides the effect of the tariff tax | that it is impossible to find any honon raw materials, which affects the est man who can be non-partisan on

this question. Even if the bill should pass the courts will refuse to give it the effect designed by its advocates.

Fooling the People.

The Republican leaders have the tariff revision issue all fixed up to their satisfaction, with the evident intention of fooling the people again No such dangerous method as a tariff commission is to be attempted, but the whole matter is to be within the keeping of the stand-patters of the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives and the finance committee of the senate. According to the New York Tribune. which is undoubtedly in the confidence of the Republican leaders, the and conduct such examination into the and "other gestions. That will be what the Republicans

call revising the tariff by the friends of protection, and we have the assurance of Secretary Root and the other Republican leaders that the intention is to add to the present schedules maximum rates to be imposed on the products of those countries with whom no reciprocity treaties exist. What is the use of promises of tariff reduction if the revision is to be in the hands of those who would revise the tariff higher?

Republican Indicts His Party.

When you come to analyze it and think about it, Gov. Black's indictment of his party is as severe as it is true. Gov. Black nominated Roosevelt for vice-president at Philadelphia in 1900. He has been one of the national leaders of the Republican party for many years. Therefore, when he expresses an opinion of his own party that opinion may justly be regarded as a just and fair statement. Now, Gov. Black recently said: "We have seen the independence of the courts, the fixed and salutary boundaries of co-ordinate functions, the guarantee

of fair play, the scrupulous regard for the limitations of official power, all staggering under blows inflicted in the party name." And since all the blows under which these things are staggering have been rendered effective only because the Republican party has by a vast majority made them effective by its unqualified approval, surely the party is ac rotten and reckless as its

Extraordinary Dividends.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, controlled by the Union Pacific has declared an extra dividend of \$75 a share on its preferred stock. The officials of the Union Pacific state that the dividend was "merely a matter of bookkeeping." The dividend last year was 50 per cent. Without knowing the details of these extraordinary dividends, it is perhaps unfair to criticise, but on general principles a railroad that can pay such dividends should certainly reduce rates, or be forced to do so. One cannot help but look with suspicion on the financial operation of the railroads controlled by Mr. Harriman, whose motto seems to be to "charge all the traffic will bear.

The latest conference at the White House is expected to harmonize all Republican differences by an administraffen measure for the repeal of the anti-trust features of the Sherman anti-trust act. The title and the "be it enacted" clause of the Sherman law will be studiously preserved intact as a concession to the rights and opinions of Republican anti-monopolists.

PROPOSED COMMISSION A SHAM. RECOMMENDS SPECIAL LAWS The specific tariff measure which

> PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN BRIEF MESSAGE TO CONGRESS URGES NEEDED LEGISLATION.

FAVORS REVISION OF TARIFF

Passage of Hepburn Bill, Amending Sherman Anti-trust Law, Providing for Registry of Trust Agreements Urged at This Session.

Washington, D. C. -- President Roosevelt Wednesday sent to both houses of Congress his special message announced several days ago, calling attention to legislation which he deems it important should be passed at this session. A special plea is made for the enactment of a child labor law for the Dis-

trict of Columbia; the immediate reenactment of the employers' liability law; a law providing for the payment of compensation for injury or death received by employes of the Government; amendment of the law governing the issue of injunctions in labor disputes; amendment of the interstate commerce and antitrust laws so as to permit the formation of combinations not in conflict with public policy; early financial legislation along the line proposed by the measure now before Congress, and the establishment of postal banks.

Text of President's Message. To the Senate and House of Representa-

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I call your attention to certain measures as to which I think there should be tetted by the Congress before the close of the present session. There is ample time for their consideration. As resurds most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two Houses, and it is not too much to appe that action will be taken one way or the other on these bills at the present session. In my message at the opening of the present session, and, indeed, in vatious messages to previous Congresses. I have repeatedly suggested action on most of these measures.

are repeatedly suggested action on most of these measures. Child labor should be prohibited throughout the mation. At least a model shild-labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia. It is unfortunate that in the one place solely dependent apon Congress for its legislation there should be no law whatever to protect phildren by forbidding or regulating their abor.

abor.

I renew my recommendation for the immediate re-enactment of an employers inhibity law, drawn to conform to the re-ent decision of the Supreme Court. Within the limits indicated by the court, the law should be made thorough and comprehensive, and the protection it affords should embrace every class of employe to which the power of the Congress an extend.

In addition to a liability law protect-In addition to a liability law protecting the employes of common carriers, the lovernment should show its good faith by macting a further law giving compensation to its own employes for injury or leath incurred in its service. It is a reproach to us as a nation that in both Federal and State legislation we have afforded less protection to public and private employes than any other industrial country of the world.

Curb on Injunctions. I also arge that action be taken along the line of the recommendations I have already made concerning injunctions in labor disputes. No temporary restrain-ing order should be issued by any court without notice; and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such temporary restraining order has been isporary restraining order has been is-i should be heard by the Court Isauand should be heard by the Court issugo the same within a reasonable time—
ty, not to exceed a week of thereabouts
om the date when the order was issued.
is worth-considering whether it would
be give greater popular confidence in the
apartiality of sentences for contempt if
was required that the issue should be
bedded by another judge than the one
suing the injunction, except where the
intempt is committed in the presence of
the Court, or in another case of urgency.

the Court, or in another case of urgency. I again call attention to the urgent need of amending the interstate commerce law and especially the anti-trust aw along the lines indicated in my last message. The interstate commerce law should be amended so as to give railroads the right to make traffic agreements, subject to these agreements being approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and published in all of their details. The Commission should also be given the power to make public and to pass upon the issuance of all securities hereafter issued by railroads doing an interstate commerce business.

merce business.

A law should be passed providing in effect that when a Federal court determines to place a common carrier or other public utility concern under the control of a receivership, the Attorney General should have the right to nominate at least one of the receivers; or else in some other way the interests of the stockholders should be consulted, so that the management may not be wholly redelivered to the man or men the failure of whose policy may have necessitated the creation of the receivership. Receiverships should be used, not to operate roads, but as speedly as possible to pay their debts and return them to the proper owners.

Some Lawful Combines.

Some Lawful Combines. In addition to the reasons I have already urged on your attention, it has now become important that there should be an amenament of the anti-trust law, because of the uncertainty as to how this law affects combinations among labor men and farmers, if the combination has any tendency to restrict interstate com-

men and farmers, it the commination has any tendency to restrict interstate commerce. All of these combinations, if and while existing for and engaged in the promotion of innocent and proper purposes, should be recognized as legal. As I have repeatedly pointed out, this anti-I have repeatedly pointed out, this antitrust law was a most unwisely drawn
statute. It was perhaps inevitable that
in feeling after the right remedy the that
in feeling after the right remedy the that
attempts to provide such should be crude;
and it was absolutely imperative that
some legislation should be passed to control, in the interest of the public, the buslness use of the enormous aggregations of
corporate wealth that are so marked a
feature of the modern industrial world.
But the present anti-trust law, in its construction and working, has exemplified
only too well the kind of legislation which,
under the guise of being thorough-going,
is drawn up in such sweeping form as to

Sedalia, Mo., Charles Donahoe was suffocated at the Sedalia city hospital Tuesday night. He was an epileptic and in a convulsion fell at the navy department yesterday from his bed with such force as joining room. In the second room was a negro under the influence of an opiate. He was sufficiently revived by the smoke to crawl to safety, but the opileptic was burned to death. The main hospital building was not damaged by the fire, but the negro ward was gutted.

Tillman Improves Very Slowly. Columbus, S. C .- A dispatch Prenton, S. C., Senator Tillman's home, states that the senator is improving very slowly. It is the opinion of his physicians that he needs a complete rest before resuming his duties.

Well-Known Educator Dead. New York, N. Y .- Dr. Truman Jay Backus, president of the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn and well-known educator, died

in the modern industrial world combi-In the modern industrial world combimations are absolutely necessary; they are
necessary among business men, they are
necessary among laboring men, they are
necessary among laboring men, they are
necessary among laboring men, they are
becoming more and more necessary
among farmers. Some of these combinations are among the most powerful of all
instruments for wrongdoing. Others offer
the only effective way of meeting actual
business needs. It is misochevous and unwholesome to keep upon the statute books
unmodified a law, like the anti-trust law,
which, while in practice only partially
effective against victous combinations,
has nevertheless in theory been construed
so as sweepingly to prohibit every comblimation for the transaction of modern
business. Some real good has resulted
from this law. But the time has come
when it is imperative to modify it. Such
aske of the farmers.

Dangers to Be Avoided.

It has now become uncertain how far
this law may involve all labor crantes.

nake of the farmers.

Dangers to Be Avoided.

It has now become uncertain how far this law may involve all labor organizations and farmers' organizations, as well as all business organizations, in conflict with the law, or, if we secure literal compliance with the law, how far it may result in the destruction of the organizations necessary for the transaction of modern husiness, as well as of all labor organizations and farmers' organizations completely check the wise movement for securing business co-operation among farmers, and put back half a century the progress of the movement for the betterment of labor. A hill has been presented, in the Congress to remedy this situation. Some such monsure as this bill is needed in the interest of all cunaged in the interest in the interest of all engaged is dustries which are essential to itrys wellbeing. I do not prete the exact shape that the bill she and the suggestions I have to tentative; and my views wo equally to any other measure whachieve the desired end. Bearing mind, I would suggest, merely to the following changes in the la Actual Damages as Limit.

If no such prohibition was issued, the contract would then only be hable to at-tack on the ground that it constituted a unreasonable restraint of trade. When ever the period of filing had passed with out any such prohibition, the contract or combinations could be disapproved of forbidden only after notice and hearin with a reasonable provision for summar or combinations could be disapproved or forbidden only after notice and hearing with a reasonable provision for summary review on appeal by the courts. Labor organizations, farmers' organizations, and other organizations to organizations and other organizations to organizations, and other organizations to organizations, and other organizations to organizations, and other organizations to organizations of the head office, the charter and by-laws, and the names and addresses of their principal officers. In the interest of all these organizations—business, labor and farmers organizations alike—the present provision permitting the recovery of three-fold damages shound be abolished, and as a substitute therefor the right of recovery allowed for should be only the damages sustained by the plaintiff and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

The law should not affect pending suits, a short statute of limitations should be provided, so far as the past is concerned, not to exceed a year. Moreover, and even more in the interest of labor than of business combinations, all such suits brought for eausees of action heretafore.

public interest.

Means to Avoid Strikes.

It is important that we should encouratrade agreements between employer I employe where they are just and fair, strike is a clumsy weapon for righting ongs done to labor, and we should exd, so far as possible, the process of collation and arbitration as a substict for strikes. Moreover, violence, dister and coercion, when committed in meetion with strikes, should be as omptly and as sternly repressed is en committed in any other connection t strikes themselves are, and should be at the strikes themselves are, and should be when committee in any other connection But strikes themselves are, and should be recognized to be entirely legal. Committions of workingmen have a peculia reason for their existence. The ver wealthy individual employer, and at more the very wealthy corporation, star the committee of the connection of the committee of the connection of the connect more the very wealthy corporation, standar an enormous advantage when compared to the individual workingman; any while there are many cases where it may not be necessary for laborers to form a union, in many other cases it is indispensable, for otherwise the thousands of small units, the thousands of individual workingmen, will be left helpless in their dealings with the one big unit, the bindividual or corporate employer.

The business man must be protected is person and property, and so must the farmer and the wageworker, and as regards all alike, the right of peaceful combination for all lawful purposes should be explicitly recognized.

Union But No Boycott.

explicitly recognized.
Union But No Boycott.
The right of employers to combine and contract with one another and with their employes should be explicitly recognized, and so should the right of the employes to combine and to contract with one a other and with the employers and to se peaceably to persuade others to acc their views and to strike for the purp of peaceably obtaining from employ actory terms for their

satisfactory terms for their labor. Nothing should be done to legalize either a biacklist or a boycott that would be illegal at common law, this being the type of boycott defined and condemned by the Anthracite Strike Commission.

The question of financial legislation is now receiving such attention in both houses that we have a right to expect action before the close of the session. It is urgently necessary that there should be such action. Moreover, action should be taken to establish postal savings banks. These postal savings banks are imperatively needed for the benefit of the wageworkers and men of small means, and will be a valuable adjunct to our whole financial system.

The time has come when we should prepare for a revision of the tariff. This

The time has come when we should pre-pare for a revision of the tariff. This should be, and indeed must be, preceded by careful investigation. It is peculiarly the province of the Congress and not of the President, and indeed peculiarly the province of the House of Representatives to organize a tariff bill and to determine upon its terms, and this I fully realize.

upon its terms; and this I fully r Remove Wood Pulp Duty. Remove Wood Pulp Duty.

I am of the opinion, however, that one change in the tariff could with advantage be made forthwith. Our forests need every protection, and one method of protecting them would be to put upon the free list wood pulp, with a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp, when they come from any country that does not put an export duty upon them.

Ample provision should be made for a

Ample provision should be made for a permanent Waterways Commission, with whatever power is required to make it ef-

fective.

Numerous bills granting water power rights on navigable streams have been introduced. None of them give the Government the right to make a reasonable charge for the valuable privileges a granted, in spite of the fact that these granted. In spite of the fact that these water power privileges are equivalent to many thousands of acres of the best coal lands for their production of power. Nor is any definite time limit set, as should always be done in such cases. I shall be obliged hereafter, in accordance with the polloy stated in a recent message, to veto any water power bill which does not provide for a time limit and for the right of the President or of the Secretary concerned to fix and collect such a charge as he may find to be fust and reasonable in each case.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, March 25, 1998. Fleet Will Divide at Australia.

Washington, D. C .- When the Amer ica battleship fleet reaches Australia according to information given out a squadron will remain at Sydney to jar a lamp from a shelf in an ad- and a second squadron composed probably of the faster ships. will proceed to Melbourne. After the call at Melbourne is completed, the ships going there will join those at Sydney and the onward voyage continued. By this arrangement a con siderable saving in time will be made.

Banker Fights Duel with Rebbers, Danville, Ill. - Robbers Tuesday night broke into the State bank at Chrisman, Ill., and, fearing to dynamite the bank safe the presence upstairs of J. W. Daily, who lives over the bank, attempted to murder him in his room. He fought a duel with the robbers and wounded one after about twenty shots had been fired. The men escaped and Dally is at the head of a posse which is pursuing them. Another posse is following the first and the town is

The Evolution of Household Remedies.

The modern patent medicine business is the natural outgrowth of the old-time household remedies.

In the early history of this country, EVERY FAMILY HAD ITS HOME-MADE MEDICINES. Herb teas, bitters, laxatives and tonics, were to be found in almost every house, compounded by the housewife, sometimes assisted by the anothecary or the family doctor. Such remedies as picra, which was aloes and quassia, dissolved in apple brandy. Sometimes a hop tonic, made of whiskey, hops and bitter barks. A score or more of popular, home-made remedies were thus compounded, the formulae for which were passed along from house to house, sometimes written, sometimes verbally communicated. -

The patent medicine business is a natural outgrowth from this wholesome, old-time custom. In the beginning, some enterprising doctor, impressed by the usefulness of one of these home-made remedies, would take it up, improve it in many ways, manufacture it on a large scale, advertise it mainly through almanacs for the home, and thus it would become used over a large area. LATTERLY THE HOUSE-HOLD REMEDY BUSINESS TOOK A MORE EXACT AND SCIENTIFIC FORM.

Peruna was originally one of these old-time remedies. It was used by the Mennonites, of Pennsylvania, before it was offered to the public for sale. Dr. Hartman, THE ORIGINAL COM-POUNDER OF PERUNA, is of Mennonite origin. First, he prescribed it for his neighbors and his patients. The sale of it increased, and at last he established a manufactory and furnished it to the general drug trade.

Peruna is useful in a great many climatic ailments, such as coughs, colds sore throat, bronchitis, and catarrhai diseases generally. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES HAVE LEARNED THE USE OF PERUNA and its value in the treatment of these ailments. They have learned to trust and believe in Dr. Hartman's judgment, and to rely on his remedy, Peruna.



WESTERN GANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, tock raising and mixed farming in the new disstock raising and mixed farming in the new dis-tricts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have re-cently been Opened for Settlement under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

Entry may now be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, sou, daugleter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader Thousands of homesteads of 190 acres steader Thousands of homosteads of homeres each are thus now easily available in these great grain-growing, stocks alsing and mixed farming sections.

There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, about neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, splendid crops, and railroads convenient to market. Entry fee in each case is \$10.00. For pample of, "Last Rest West," particulars as to rates, outes, best time to go and where to locate,

apply to J. S. CHAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. BROUGHTON, Roam 430 Quincy Bidg., Chicago, III.

The dazzling creation of birds and wire in the millinery department was marked \$15.

The circle of shoppers gazed in envy but not one stirred. Suddenly the clerk reversed the card and displayed the figures \$14.49.

Then there was a small riot. Shoppers fought like amazons to reach the "Ah." laughed the tall floorwalker.

knights.' "In what way?" asked the meek man who was waiting for his wife to

those ladies remind me of olden

emerge from the crush. "Why, they fight at the drop of a hat. And before the meek man could ap-

preciate the point of the joke his wife came out minus a comb and two locks of hair. Too Risky.

"Where is old Postmaster Daniel?" asked the drummer.

"Resigned last week," drawled the loafer in the Beacon Ridge post office. "What caused the old man to re Why, he read in the paper that the

Florida people were shipping live alligators through the mail. Said he could stand queen bees, but when I came to live alligators he drew the line, because he had never learned to be a circus trainer, be gosh."

RATHER NOT.



Teacher-Johnny, can you Johnny-Yes'm, I can; but I don'

like to. Examine carefully every bottle

CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy f infants and children, and see that Bears the Signature of Chart Hitches

In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bough Promoting German Sculpture. Emperor William has received Pro Schott, the well-known sculptor, wh with Prof. Rheinhold Begas, also sculptor, is actively engaged in pr moting an exhibition of German scul

ture in New York. The emperor ga-his approval of the exhibit, for which statuary worth \$750,000 has alread been pledged. Mrs. Winglow's Soothing Syrup. dilitren seething, softens the guras, reduces ation, allays pain, cures wind colle. He a bets

Of course you never took advant